Module 1 PO: Participants spend more quality time together in the relationship.					
Change objectives	Methods	Applications			
Recognize the importance of marriage and partnership.	Persuasive communicat ion; Discussion	Participants group-reflect on the potential benefits of a life partner by assessing life partnership through a lens of various other relationships they are more familiar with (i.e. business partner, family, friends)			
Recognize the benefits of spending meaningful time together.	Framing	Participants individually specify the time spent together on a typical day			
Describe existing barriers to spending meaningful time with partner.	Planning	 The group reflects on the time spent (i.e. sufficiency, quality), importance of spending time, and barriers to doing so 			
Demonstrate design of a plan to challenge existing barriers to spending meaningful time together.	coping response	Couples develop a practical plan to increase quality time spent together			
Assess success in carrying out the plan to challenge existing barriers to spending meaningful time together.	Guided practice	 Home assignment to practice implementing a strategy they have identified to spend more time together Group reflection about how effective they were in implementing the strategy (beginning of Session 2) 			
Module 2 PO: Participants experience	enhanced self				
Change Objectives	Methods	Applications			
Schedule activities that increase social participation.	Goal setting	Participants informed of upcoming social activities in their community and asked about which they plan to attend and what			
paraorpadorn					
List and recognize existing support systems.	Individualiza tion	other activities they would like to see offered to foster interaction.			
List and recognize existing support	Individualiza	other activities they would like to see offered to foster interaction. 1. Participants individually reflect on existing support system for common stressing scenarios 2. Group diagrams positive and negative coping responses to a stressing scenario (i.e. job loss) and uses the diagram to reflect on the consequences of each of the responses 3. Community informant Q&A session regarding available community support services			
List and recognize existing support systems. Identify positive versus negative coping	Individualiza tion Discussion Self-	other activities they would like to see offered to foster interaction. 1. Participants individually reflect on existing support system for common stressing scenarios 2. Group diagrams positive and negative coping responses to a stressing scenario (i.e. job loss) and uses the diagram to reflect on the consequences of each of the responses 3. Community informant Q&A session regarding available community support services 1. Within couple exercise where individuals tell their partner about how they see themselves (origins, interests, strengths, easy and			
List and recognize existing support systems. Identify positive versus negative coping mechanisms and their effects.	Individualiza tion Discussion	other activities they would like to see offered to foster interaction. 1. Participants individually reflect on existing support system for common stressing scenarios 2. Group diagrams positive and negative coping responses to a stressing scenario (i.e. job loss) and uses the diagram to reflect on the consequences of each of the responses 3. Community informant Q&A session regarding available community support services 1. Within couple exercise where individuals tell their partner about			

Practice strategies that help build self- esteem.	Guided practice	 Individuals choose a strategy from the list to practice at home the following week. Group reflection about how effective they were in implementing the strategy (beginning of Session 3) 				
Module 3 PO: Participants develop enhanced communication and conflict management skills.						
Change Objectives	Methods	Applications				
Identify negative versus positive conflict management and communication.	Scenario- based risk information	Participants view two short films of common conflicts couples encounter post-marriage				
Summarize the effects of negative versus positive conflict management and communication.	Scenario- based risk information	Films are used to guide discussion regarding positive and negative communication and conflict management methods, the associated effects, and barriers to effective communication and				
Identify communication barriers and means for overcoming them.	Planning coping responses	conflict management as well as strategies for overcoming them				
Practice effective communication skills.		 Participants practice effective communication skills while discussing future goals with partner in home exercise 				
Assess success in practicing positive communication and conflict resolution methods.	Guided practice	2. Group reflection about the extent to which effective communication skills were employed in discussing differences in goals with partner (beginning of Session 4)				
Module 4 PO: Participants develop enl	nanced confid	ence in goal-setting and goal-implementation skills.				
Change Objectives	Methods	Applications				
Set achievable goals.	Goal setting	Couples define and specify achievable 5-year goals				
Practice goal planning.	Goal setting	 Couples develop stepwise plans for achieving goals. Facilitators provide feedback and suggest community resources to help 				
List available community services that support goal planning.	Providing cues	support achievement of goals.				
Describe benefits of empowerment.	Discussion; Modeling	 Group discussion about definition and benefits of empowerment. Facilitators share their own empowerment stories. Government information centers present information about relevant government services with Q&A session. 				
Describe process necessary to use government subsidies, schemes, and other resources.	Discussion					
Recognize positive versus negative interviewing methods.	Discussion	 Facilitators use a mock "good" and "bad" interview to stimulate discussion contrasting effective and ineffective interviewing methods. 				
Practice developing a CV.	Feedback	1. Participants develop CVs with direct feedback from facilitators.				

Change Objectives	Methods	Applications
Name the parts and functions of the male and female sexual and reproductive health systems. Explain the process of menstruation and conception. Identify misconceptions about reproductive health issues that often result in domestic violence. List pregnancy support services.	Active learning	Medical officer-led lecture on male and female reproductive anatomy and physiology (including sexual and reproductive misconceptions that have been linked to DV perpetration, menstruation, conception, pregnancy, and reproductive health services) with Q&A session.
Identify misconceptions about sex and sexuality.	Belief selection, Discussion	Individual quiz about common reproductive and sexual health issues used to facilitate discussion to clarify misconceptions regarding sex and sexuality.
List means of increasing romance.	Active learning	1. Participants play board game that introduces means of increasing romance in relationship.
Discuss the importance of understanding partner's sexual expectations and concerns. Describe what constitutes a good sexual partner.	Framing; Consciousn ess-raising	Medical officer-led lecture about sexual communication (including discussing sexual expectations with partner) and respecting sexual partner (including consent).
Practice effective sexual communication	Active learning	Practice sexual communication with partner through take-home exercise.
		constituting IPV will expand and will be less accepting of IPV
Change Objectives	Methods	Applications
Define comprehensively behaviors constituting DV.	Discussion	 Competitive listing of examples of DV in pairs Participants individually distribute pebbles in glasses labeled with
Describe the effects of DV on the survivor, perpetrator, family, and children.	Personalize risk	different examples of DV based on perceived severity of abuse. Facilitator uses group distributions of pebbles to lead discussion to facilitate expansion of definition of DV.
Critique the belief that violence is situationally acceptable and useful.	Resistance to social pressure	 3. Facilitators lead discussion regarding effects of DV on victim, perpetrator, children and family 4. Discussion about environmental cues that perpetuate DV acceptance and the need to challenge them.

Table 2. Theory-informed Methods and Practical Applications